

QUA

2. The first and last quarter of the moon.
It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the quadratures, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*
3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.
All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*
- QUADRENNIAL. *adj.* [quadrannium, from quatuor and annus, Latin.]
1. Comprising four years.
2. Happening once in four years.
- QUADRABLE. *adj.* [from quadro, Lat.] That may be squared.
Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all quadrable curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*
- QUADRIFID. *adj.* [quadrifidus, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.
- QUADRILATERAL. *adj.* [quadrilaterus, Fr. quatuor and latus, Lat.] Having four sides.
Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a quadrilateral pyramid, sometimes placed on a quadrilateral base or column. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- QUADRILATERALNESS. *n. f.* [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Diſc.*
- QUADRILLE. *n. f.* A game at cards. *Diſc.*
- QUADRIN. *n. f.* [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*
- QUADRINOMICAL. *adj.* [quatuor and nomen, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diſc.*
- QUADRIPARTITE. *adj.* [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.
- QUADRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from quadripartite.] In a quadrupartite distribution.
- QUADRIPARTITION. *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diſc.*
- QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *adj.* [quatuor and phyllon.] Having four leaves.
- QUADRIREME. *n. f.* [quadriremis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.
- QUADRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [quatuor and syllable.] A word of four syllables.
- QUADRIVALVES. *n. f.* [quatuor and valvae, Lat.] Doors with four folds.
- QUADRIVIAL. *adj.* [quadrivium, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.
- QUADRUPED. *n. f.* [quadrupede, Fr. quadrupes, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.
The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds. *Brown.*
The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some quadruped. *Woodward on Fossils.*
Most quadrupeds, that live upon herbs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbutnot.*
The king of brutes,
Of quadrupeds I only mean. *Swift.*
- QUADRUPED. *adj.* Having four feet.
- The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. *Watts.*
- QUADRUPLE. *adj.* [quadruple, Fr. quadruplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.
A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*
The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul. *Arbutnot.*
- To QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [quadruplex, Fr. quadruplico, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.
- QUADRUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from quadruplicate.] The taking a thing four times.
- QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from quadruple.] To a fourfold quantity.
If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swift.*
- QUERE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.
Quere, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To QUAFF. *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain; Junius, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *κωφίλειν* in the Eolick dialect used for *κωφίλειν*. Skinner from *go off*, as *go off*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.
He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H' ad been abroad carousing to his mates

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- After a storm, quafft off the muscadet,
And threw the fops all in the sexton's face. *Shakeſp.*
I found the prince, smother'd
With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow,
That tyranny, which never quafft but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have waſh'd his knife
With gentle eye drops. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*
- To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.
We may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſp.*
Belshazzar, quaffing in the ſacred veſſels of the temple, ſees
his fatal ſentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*
Twelve days the gods their ſolemn revels keep,
And quaff with blameleſs Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*
- QUAFFER. *n. f.* [from quaff.] He who quaffs.
- To QUAFFER. *v. n.* [a low word, I ſuppoſe, formed by chance.] To feel out. This ſeems to be the meaning.
Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, quaffer and grope out their meat the moſt. *Derham.*
- QUAGGY. *adj.* [from quagmire.] Boggy; ſoft; not ſolid. *Anſ.*
This word is ſomewhere too in *Clariffa*.
- QUAGMIRE. *n. f.* [that is, quakemire.] A ſhaking marſh; a bog that trembles under the feet.
The fen and quagmire, to marſh by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer.*
Your hearts I'll ſtamp out with my horſe's heels,
And make a quagmire of your mingled brains. *Shakeſp.*
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire.
The wet particles might have eaſily ever mingled with the dry, and ſo all had either been ſea or quagmire. *More.*
The brain is of ſuch a clammy confidence, that it can no more retain motion than a quagmire. *Glanvill's Scſſy.*
- QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenser*, who often took great liberties, for quailed, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depreſſed.
Therewith his ſturdy courage ſoon was quaid,
And all his ſenſes were with ſudden dread diſmaid. *F. Qu.*
- QUAIL. *n. f.* [quaglia, Italian.] A bird of game.
His quails ever
Beat mine, in-hoop'd at odds. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Hen birds have a peculiar ſort of voice, when they would call the male, which is ſo eminent in quails, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a quail pipe, eaſily drew the cocks into their ſnares. *Roy on the Creation.*
- A freſher gale
Sweeping with ſhadowy guſt the field of corn,
While the quail clamours for his running mate. *Thomſon.*
- QUAILPIPE. *n. f.* [quail and pipe.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.
A diſh of wild fowl furniſhed converſation, which concluded with a late invention for improving the quailpipe. *Addiſon's Spectator, N^o 108.*
- To QUAIL. *v. n.* [quelen, Dutch.] To languish; to ſink into dejection; to loſe ſpirit. *Spenser.*
He writes there is no quailing now;
Be cauſe the king is certainly poſſeſt
Of all our purpoſes. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*
This may plant courage in their quailing breatts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakeſp.*
After Solyman had with all his power in vain beſieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to quail, ſo that he was upon point to have raiſed his ſiege. *Kneller.*
- While rocks ſtand,
And rivers ſtir, thou can't not ſhrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things ſhall diſband,
Then ſhalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*
When Dido's gholt appear'd,
It made this hardy warrior quail. *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*
At this the errant's courage quails. *Cleveland.*
To paſs the quailing and withering of all things by the reſeſs, and their reviving by the reaceſs of the ſun, the ſap in trees preſcely follows the motion of the ſun. *Habswill.*
- To QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to quell; to depreſs; to ſink; to overpower.
To drive him to deſpair, and quite to quail,
He ſhewed him painted in a table plain
The damned gholt. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Three, with ſilky courage, he affails;
Three, as kings adorn'd in royal wiſe:
And each ſucceſſive after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe. *Daniel.*
- QUAINT. *adj.* [quaint, Fr. empytus, Lat.]
1. Nice; ſcrupuloſly, minutely, ſuperfluouſly exact; having petty elegance.
Each ear fucks up the words a true love ſcattereth,
And plain ſpeech oft, than quaint phraſe framed is. *Sidney.*

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- You were glad to be employ'd,
To ſhew how quaint an orator you are. *Shakeſp.*
He ſpends ſome pages about two ſimilitudes; one of mine, and another quaint of his own. *Sullingfleet.*
2. Subtle; artful. Obſolete. *Chaucer.*
As clerkes been full ſubtle and quaint.
3. Neat; pretty; exact.
But for a fine, quaint, graceful and excellent faſhion, yours is worth ten on's.
Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, ſtaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*
I never ſaw a better faſhion'd gown,
More quaint, more pleaſing, nor more commendable. *Sha.*
4. Subtly excogitated; fineſpun.
I'll ſpeak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell quaint lies,
How honourable ladies ſought my love,
Which I denying they felt ſick and died. *Shakeſp.*
He his fabrick of the heav'n's
Hath left to their diſputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
5. Quaint is, in *Spenser*, quailed; depreſſed. I believe 'by a very licentious irregularity.
With ſuch fair flight him Guyon fail'd:
Till at the laſt, all breathleſs, weary and faint,
Him ſpying, with freſh onſet he aſſail'd,
And kindling new his courage, ſeeming quaint,
Struck him ſo hugely, that through great conſtraint
He made him ſleep. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
6. Affect'd; ſoppiſh. This is not the true idea of the word, which *Swift* ſeems not to have well underſtood.
To this we owe thoſe monſtrous productions, which under the name of trips, ſpies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have overrun us; and I wiſh I could ſay, thoſe quaint ſopperies were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Sw.*
- QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from quaint.]
1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.
When was old Sherwood's hair more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd. *B. Johnſon.*
2. Artfully.
Breathe his faults ſo quaintly,
That they ſeem the taints of liberty,
The ſaſh and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakeſp.*
3. Ingeniouſly with ſucceſs. This is not the true ſenſe.
As my Duxona
With gentle finger ſtroak'd her milky care,
I quaintly ſtole a kiſs. *Gay.*
- QUAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from quaint.] Nicety; petty elegance.
There is a certain majesty in ſimplicity, which is far above all the quaintneſs of wit. *Pope.*
- To QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhake with cold or fear; to tremble.
Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where ſhe ſtood quaking
like the partridge on which the hawk is even ready to ſeize. *Sidney, b. i.*
If Cupid hath not ſpent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt
quale for this. *Shakeſp.*
Do ſuch buſineſs as the better day
Would quake to look on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and paſs by. *Shakeſp.*
The mountains quake at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his preſence. *Nab. i. 5.*
Son of man eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulneſs. *Ezek. xii. 18.*
In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noiſe of war their ſouls does wound,
They quake but hearing their own trumpets ſound. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhake; not to be ſolid or firm.
Next Smedley diſc'd; ſlow circles dimpled o'er
The quaking mud, that cloſ'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*
- QUAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ſhudder; a tremulous agitation.
As the earth may ſometimes ſhake,
For winds ſhut up will cauſe a quake;
So often jealousy and fear
Stol'n to mine heart, cauſe tremblings there. *Suckling.*
- QUAKING-GRASS. *n. f.* An herb. *Anyworth.*
- QUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [qualification, Fr. from qualify.]
1. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing.
It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the faſhion, if he would make them neceſſary qualifications for preſerment. *Swift.*
2. Accompliſhment.
Good qualifications of mind enable a magiſtrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick eſteem of him. *Atter.*
3. Abatement; diminution.
Neither had the waters of the flood infuſed ſuch an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all

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- plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a qualification and harmful change. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- To QUALIFY. *v. a.* [qualifier, Fr.]
1. To fit for any thing.
Place over them ſuch governors, as may be qualified in ſuch manner as may govern the place. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the ſum of one hundred pounds, in order to qualify him for a ſurgeon. *Swift's Will.*
2. To furniſh with qualifications; to accompliſh.
That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in; and the beſt of me is diligence. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
She is of good eſteem;
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth;
Beſide ſo qualified, as may beſeem
The ſpoule of any noble gentleman. *Shakeſp.*
3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.
4. To abate; to ſoften; to diminith.
I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify
His rigorous courſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
I do not ſeek to quench your love's hot fire,
But qualify the fire's extreme rage,
Leſt it ſhould burn above the bounds of reaſon. *Shakeſp.*
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Sha.*
They would report that they had records for twenty thouſand years, which muſt needs be a very great untruth, unleſs we will qualify it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the ſun, but of the moon. *Abbott.*
It hath ſo pleaſed God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that ſuch inconveniences, as we contemplate aſt off, are found, by trial and the wiſeneſs of men's travels, to be ſo qualified, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*
So happy 'tis you move in ſuch a ſphere,
As your high majeſty with awful fear
In human breatts might qualify that fire,
Which kindled by thoſe eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*
Children ſhould be early inſtructed in the true eſtimate of things, by oppoſing the good to the evil, and compenſating or qualifying one thing with another. *L'Eſtrange.*
My propoſition I have qualified with the word, often; thereby making allowance for thoſe caſes, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*
5. To eale; to alluage.
He balms and herbs therto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty ſpells them charm'd,
That in ſhort ſpace he has them qualify'd,
And him reſtor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*
6. To modify; to regulate.
It hath no larine or throttle to qualify the found. *Brown.*
- QUALITY. *n. f.* [qualitas, Lat. qualite, Fr.]
1. Nature relatively conſidered.
Theſe, being of a far other nature and quality, are not ſo ſtrictly or everlaſtingly commanded in ſcripture. *Hooker.*
Other creatures have not judgment to examine the quality of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuſe nor approve themſelves. *Hooker.*
Since the event of an action uſually follows the nature or quality of it, and the quality follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*
The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call quality of the ſubject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*
2. Property; accident.
In the diſpoſition of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values moſt; for qualities are ſo weighed, that curioſity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shak.*
No ſenſible qualities, as light and colour, heat and ſound, can be ſubſiſtent in the bodies themſelves abſolutely conſidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of ſenſe: theſe qualities are only the effects of our ſenſation, which ariſe from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and poſition. *Bentley.*
3. Particular efficacy.
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities. *Shakeſp.*
4. Diſpoſition; temper.
To-night we'll wander through the ſtreets, and note
The qualities of people. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
5. Virtue or vice.
One doubt remains, ſaid I, the dames in green,
What were their qualities, and who their queen? *Dryden.*
6. Accompliſhment; qualification.
He had thoſe qualities of horſemanſhip, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*
7. Character.
The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
We,